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POETRY.
From the Salem Register.
THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN'S SONG.
Air—Oh, Susannah!
I've been to California,
With my wash-bowl on my knee,
I've seen the tallest elephant
That ever mortal eye
He measures from one tip to tip,
About a million feet,
And from the other tip to top
The critter can't be beat.
Chorus—Oh, California!
You're not the land for me;
I've been, and left the wash-bowl
I had upon my knee.
He ate the 'Liza's' cargo,
And then he wanted more,
One day he went ashore;
He tried to eat another,
And the fellow's coat tails flew,
And he never stopped to tell the folks
A quarter what he knew.
Chorus—Oh, California!
The folks in California,
They drink a dreadful sight;
You see a fellow very loose,
And then you see one tight.
A loose one shoots a tight one,
And then they write the folks,
That a grizzly bear devoured him!
And it's a very bear-faced hoax.
Chorus—Oh, California!
There's plenty of people raises Ned,
And lots of niggers goin';
There's forty thousand fiddle men,
A tootin' and a blowin';
The loafers drink and gamble,
And they don't do nothin' more,
And they're somehow disappointed
'Cause all their hopes is ore.
Chorus—Oh, California!
I see a right smart chance of hills,
As full as they could hold
Of pecks and pecks of silver,
And quarts and quarts of gold.
I filled my wash-bowl with 'em,
But a Sydney chap from prison,
He took the bowl and shot at me,
Because the claim was his'n.
Chorus—Oh, California!
I've scraped them mountains clear my
And drained them rivers dry, boys,
My pockets full enough of rocks,
The gold dust's "in my eye."
It aint so hard to raise the dust
If a fellow'll only blow,
'Tis windy business, blowin' is,
As whales and black fish know.
Chorus—Oh, California!
I can't begin to count my gold,
But a fellow did that knows;
It took a heap of fingers,
And I think they all were O's.
Them O's is pretty fingers,
But then it seems to feller,
That when a feller's circular,
It's an eternal bother.
Chorus—Oh, California!
I jumped from off the 'Liza' ship
And travelled up the river,
I caught the ague and the shakes,
(To shake means when you shiver.)
I shook my teeth from out my head,
But then I didn't need 'em;
I didn't have them filled with gold,
And so I didn't feed 'em.
Chorus—Oh, California!
And now I'm gwine to dig again,
And do it with a will,
But it's gwine to be dry diggin',
In another kind of hill!
I'll dig the lumps and wash 'em well,
And, in the course of nature,
I know some day, I'm bound to find
Some gold in every tater.
Chorus—Oh, California!
We'll rest content with quiet lot,
In spite of lots in 'Frisky';
And, while we raise the tateres,
The fools may drink the whiskey.
Then here's to California!
And luck to all who try!
And, since we're safe at home again,
Why, Brothers don't you cry.
Chorus—Oh, California! J. N.

AGRICULTURAL.
PRESERVING CORN FROM WORMS.—In the Spring of 1847, we plowed up one acre in a corner of a six acre meadow, which had been several years in grass, and the whole of which was much infested with cut worms and the yellow wire worm. The acre was planted with corn, and totally destroyed by the worms. Late the ensuing fall, the whole field was manured and turned over smoothly; in the Spring of 1848 the whole was sown with barley, which was very much injured by the worms—in many places entirely destroyed. In September, it was sown with wheat with the same result as with the barley. In the Spring of 1850, we manured it well with fresh barn-yard manure, turned under; harrowed and marked three feet and a half, and planted corn, four grains in a hill, the first of June. It came up in five to seven days, and was a very promising piece, as forward as any planted in the middle of May. The seed was soaked in a decoction of a pound of tobacco in four gallons of water. There were plenty of worms in the ground, as I found in planting and hoeing; but they would not touch the tobacco scented corn, while there was not a single weed to be found; and indeed they did no small benefit in destroying the grass and weeds. The field was kept as clean of everything but corn as it well could be. At the first hoeing I observed a large mullen plant, the leaves of which were eaten through, like a riddle, and upon digging around it I found over twenty cut-worms.
Albany Cultivator.

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SELECTED TALES.
HOMES AND HUSBANDS.
A TALE FOR YOUNG WIVES.
The sultry summer day was past, and the cool air of evening was murmuring among the green leaves, and bending the slender stalks of the flowers, as it swept onward to fan the heated brow of the husbandman, who had toiled throughout the long day beneath the glowing sky.
But none among the band of home-ward bound laborers did the evening breeze seem more refreshing than to three, whose denoted them carpenters. They had, in truth, passed the whole of the day on the top of a lofty house, preparing it for slates, and had suffered not a little from the intense heat; and now, with wearied frames, they were pursuing their way home. At the entrance of the village where they lived, Draper, Gale and Burt separated, each to seek his own dwelling.
There was not a neater or cleaner abode in the village than that awaiting the reception of Draper. Not a speck of dust dimmed the brilliancy of the windows, around which fluttered curtains as white as snow: every article of furniture was polished till it shone like a mirror; fresh flowers breathed forth their fragrance from the chimney piece, a spotless cloth covered the little supper table, and Mrs. Draper and her children were as neat as possible to be.
Far different the scene which awaited Gale; his house was in disorder, his children untidy, and his wife absent. The last named evil, however, was soon remedied, for one of the children dispatched in quest of the mother, soon returned with her.
"You are here already, Tom!" she exclaimed, rushing in breathlessly, in a gown that certainly had seen quite a week's hard service. "I had no thought it was so late. But supper will soon be ready. Light the fire, there's a good fellow, while I cut a rash and wash the lettuce, and we'll soon have supper."
"I am so tired, Mary, that I would rather do without supper than light the fire," said Gale, throwing himself on a seat.
"Are you tired, Tom?" she asked, beginning to bustle about; in the course of which she broke more than one article of crockery, put for the time in some unsuitable place.
"Where were you, Mary?" inquired Gale, after a pause.
"I had just stepped out to see how Mrs. Blain's baby was; poor little dear."
"Mother has been gone ever since tea," said the eldest child, a boy of some six years old.
"You abominable little story-teller, how can you say so? I was gone no time at all!" exclaimed the mother, irritated into boxing the speaker's ears for his interference.
The child ran away crying, and Mrs. Gale went on preparing her husband's supper; more industriously than rapidly, since she had to clean most of the articles she required, ere she could use them. Then, by that time, the children became cross and peevish, because they were sleepy; and when supper was at length ready, she had to go up stairs to put them to bed; then returning, she swallowed her own meal hastily, and putting aside the dirty plates, declared she must now go and wash.
"Wash!" exclaimed the husband in astonishment. "I thought you were to have washed the day before yesterday."
"Well, so I meant; but I was interrupted," she replied. "Mrs. Blain came in to-day, and Mrs. Strong yesterday, and to-day I had not time. And now I must wash, for neither the children nor you have a clean thing to put on; and for that matter, neither have I."
"So it would appear," said Gale, glancing at the dark tint of her naturally light gown.
"So it would appear, indeed!" she cried angrily. "I suppose you expect to see me as clean and neat, and every thing as well done as if I were a lady, and kept a couple of servants!"
"No, Mary," said her husband, gravely; "I form no such extravagant expectations; all I ask is, that the hours I am working hard to earn our daily bread might be spent by you in some occupation more profitable than gossiping, and so let me find a quiet and orderly house on my return, and a companion such as you used to be in the earlier days of our wedded life."
But the affectionate tone of the last words exercised no softening influence on the aroused spirit of the indignant wife, and a quarrel ensued, which ended, as it

had often done before, in Gale taking his hat, and finding at the public house the comfort he could not find in his own.
Meanwhile Draper passed through his trim little garden entered his pretty cottage home, and setting down his basket, seated himself wearily by the window.
"Oh, Draper, I am sure you never wiped your shoes when you came in!" was Miss wife's salutation as she entered the room.
"Well, my dear, and if I did not, there could be no mud on them this weather," he replied.
"No, but I'll be bound there was plenty of dust on them," she retorted, crossly, "and you know how I hate dust. And here—I declare if here is not your dirty basket set down on the clean wash cloth."
"I was very tired Susan, or I would not have done it," said her husband, apologetically.
"And do you think I am never tired," she demanded, "working about all day as I do, and then sitting down to make and mend for the children for I take pride in seeing the children neat and clean."
"You are indeed, a most industrious wife, Susan," said her husband, in all sincerity, yet he sighed, for his home though it was pleasant to look at, was very uncomfortable.
"I am glad you admit that," she said, shortly. "But come, now, supper is ready."
THE ANGRY LANDLORD,
Or, an Exquisite's Exigencies.
BY JOHN SMITH JONES.
MR. AUGUSTUS FITZPONGE was an exquisite of the first water. He owed his success in life, he said, to two things—his blood and his boots; in other words, he boasted of being well born, and of having an unexceptionable shoemaker.
His claims to birth consisted in being the only son of a handsome spendthrift, who, having been too much of a gentleman to work, lived by bilking tailors, defrauding washerwomen, and cheating hotel keepers. It must be confessed that Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, in this respect, "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors."
The exquisite's ideas of the importance of boots, as a patent of nobility, were of something the same character. "A small hand," he said, in his drawing tone, "is the surest proof of nobility; but a small foot is a better twost; for where one gentleman has a small foot, twenty snobs have little hands. I go for boots myself; and Leroy is my boot maker; that's a boot," and he put out his toe, "as is a boot; isn't it, by dad?" A descent from an ancestor who signed the declaration of Independence, is considered, by many people, a sort of American patent of nobility; but Mr. Fitzponge was the first, we believe, to regard small boots in that light. If he should ever set up another coat of arms, he ought to have a gigantic boot, supported by donkeys, on a field of azure.
Mr. Augustus Fitzponge was always at the opera, when the opera was open. He generally bought a stockholder's ticket, at a discount, or accepted one as a "token of friendship," from some of the young bloods of his acquaintance. Between the acts, he lounged around the parquette, talking to ladies in the dress circle, a feat which, as he was six feet high, he accomplished to the envy of all little men.
"Aw, how dy'e do, Mrs. Fashionmonger," he would draw out, extending the tips of his fingers, "fine opewa, to-night. Never saw Pawodi act better. Howwid story, though, this Lucwetta Bowgia?"—And to another, "Good evening, Miss Flirtinough, how chawwing you look!—Positively divine, I declare."
The life of Mr. Augustus Fitzponge was migratory, like that of wild geese. In the summer he went to some watering place, and each year to a different one, for as he managed to leave a large portion of his bills unpaid, he found it more convenient to seek a new retreat, than to return to the old one. But he always had his excuse. "Sawato-ga," he said, "is vewwy dull this season; and so I came to Newport. Delicious place, ma'am. A finer wide around by Pawadise, but a finer one by the Glen."—The next year he was at Niagara. "Newport has got to be positively vulgaw, Miss," he said. "No good society at all. Nothing like it was when I was at it, last season. Miss. Niagawa's the place now!"
In winter time he was also a great traveler. This year he was in Boston, as last year he was in New York, and, as next, he will be in Philadelphia; for Mr. Augustus Fitzponge is as familiarly known at the Irving House by this time, as he is at the

Revere. Whether he will honor Jones' with his presence, next year, or the United States Hotel, is still in doubt, though it is possible that the gentlemanly proprietors of those establishments may decline the honor of his acquaintance.
One thing is very certain: Mr. Augustus Fitzponge will never go to Baltimore again. He was there some years ago, and cut a great figure. There were fewer crows-feet then about his eyes than now, and he ran quite a career among young ladies, who had more vanity than sense, and considered him as a sleek beauty, with hands, and such very small feet." Once he had almost persuaded a half silly heiress of sixteen to elope with him, when her father interrupted the interview and inconspicuously kicked the lover out of doors. On another occasion he was sighing in the train of a rich widow, when one of his rivals coolly waited on him, and hinted that unless the attention ceased, "pistols and coffee for two" would be the consequence.
This was the termination of that immortal season. Ordered by the enraged lover to leave Baltimore, within eight and forty hours, on pain of being "called out," or posted as a coward, Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, with a heavy heart, began to prepare for a flight from his scene of triumphs. Not desiring to hurt the sensibilities of his landlord, by a formal leave-taking, he prepared for a secret departure; and having completed his arrangements, began to solace his sorrowing spirit by music, for he was an amateur in love ditties, which he practised daily on a piano.
Suddenly the door opened, and the landlord entered, spectacles on nose, and looking unmistakably wrathful.
"Mr., Mr. Fitz-sponge," he stammered.
"Aw," said that individual, irresistible in whiskers and dressing gown, looking around condescendingly, still keeping one hand on the piano keys.
"Sir," exclaimed the landlord, growing very red in the face, and determined to speak out, notwithstanding his guest's grand air. "I hear you are going to leave me to-night—surprisingly, too, sir, and with Mr. Augustus Fitzponge gave a slight start; but he was a practised diplomatist; so he composed his features to a smile of incredulity and said,
"My excellent sir, you are labowing undaw a mistake. Some vile pewson, pewmit to obsewve, has been imposing on you."
"Not at all, not at all," angrily retorted the landlord, holding out the bill. "Your trunks were carried out by day-break this morning; you gave a porter an extra dollar not to tell; oh! I know your tricks, sir, for I have been advised of them."
"That is some mistake; on the honaw of a gentleman, there is," said Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, placing his hand on his heart, alarmed at the belligerent attitude of the landlord.
"No, there is no mistake," shouted the latter. "My bill, sir, my bill at once, or I will have you sent to prison."
"Mr. Augustus Fitzponge was now really pale. Pistols on one hand, and a prison on the other—what was to be done?
"My good man," he began.
"Don't good man me," cried the enraged landlord. "I'm a better man, any day," than yourself; and want none of your insolent airs. "Pay my bill!"
"Just at present, my dear sir," again began the guest, in an expostulating tone. "I tell you what, sir; you're a swindler, a cheat, a robber; you're worse than a Guinea nigger, sir; and I'll have you arrested at once," and with these words he rushed ferociously out of the room.
He was as good as his word. In ten minutes he returned with an officer, who took Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, half fainting at the sacrilege, under the protection of the law, and escorted him to lodgings, much more securely built, though not more handsome, alas! than those he quitted.
In due time Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, through the benefit of the acts of insolvency, obtained his discharge; but, before that time arrived, he was thoroughly disgusted with Baltimore, especially with lovers who argued with pistols, and landlords who clapped their debtors in jail.
If we hear any more of Mr. Augustus Fitzponge, we shall, perhaps, let the world know. Such a great man should have a chronicler.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BOYS.
A paragraph in a recent number of the Boston Post, in relation to Boyhood, says—"a very uncertain, mysterious inexplicable creation is, a boy," and Mrs. Dennison of the Olive Branch, thus tries her hand at defining this queer genius. The picture she has drawn is perfect. Every parent will acknowledge its fidelity:—
"A boy is the spirit of mischief embodied—a perfect teetotum—spinning round like a top—ready to go through the process of leaping over every chair in his reach, making drum-heads of the doors, turns the tin pans into cymbals, takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and looses them, hunts up the molasses cask and leaves the molasses running, is soon companion to the sugar barrel, searches up all the pie and preserves left after supper, and eats them, goes to the apples every ten minutes, hides his old cap in order to wear his best one, cuts his boots accidentally if he wants a new pair, tears his clothes for fun, jumps into the puddles for fun, and for ditto tracks your carpets and cuts your furniture. He is romping, shouting, blustering, and in all but his best estate a terrible torment, especially to his sisters. He don't pretend to much until he is twelve: then the rage for frock-coats and high dickies commences. At fourteen he is too big to split wood or go after water, and at the time these interesting offices ought to be performed, contrives to be invisible; Whether concealed in the garret with some old worm eaten novel for a companion, ensconced in the wood shed, trying to learn legerdemain tricks, or bound off on some expedition that turns out in most cases more deplorable than explorable—to coin a word.
At fifteen he has a tolerable experience of the world—but from fifteen to twenty—may we be clear from the track when he is in sight; he knows more than Washington and Benjamin Franklin together; in other words he knows more than, than he will ever know again.
If he does not answer you precisely as the little urchin did, who angrily exclaimed, 'don't call me a boy, I've smoked these two years,' he will give you a withering look that is meant to annihilate you, turn on his heel and with a curl of the lip mutter disdainfully 'who do you call boy?' and oh! the emphasis.
But jesting aside—an honest, blunt, merry, mischievous boy, is something to be proud of, whether as brother or son; for in all his scrapes his good heart gets the better of him, and leads him soon to repentance; and be sure he will remember his fault—at least five minutes."
FLOWERS.
A Florist will tell you that if you paint, the flower-pot that contains a favorite, beautiful, fragrant flower, the plant will wither, and perhaps its blossoms will die. You shut out the air and moisture from passing through the earth to the roots and your paint itself is poisonous. Just so, mere external cultivation, superficial, worldly accomplishment, or a too exclusive anxiety and regard for that, injures the soul. The vase may be ever so beautifully ornamented, but if you deny the water of life to the flower, it must die. And there are kinds of ornamental accomplishments, the very process of which is as deleterious to the life of the soul as the paint upon the flowerpot is prejudicial to the plant, whose delicate leaves not only inhale a poisonous atmosphere during your process of rendering the exterior more tasteful, but the whole earth is dried and devoid of nourishment. Nature never paints, but all her forms of loveliness are a growth, a native character, possession and development, from the beginning. If the sun can ever be called a painter, it is only because the plants absorb his rays, and receive them into the very texture and life of their vegetation. So, whatever is real knowledge, wisdom, principle, character, and life in education, is a process of the absorption and development of truth, and not mere painting.
Beautiful Thought.
God and love are everywhere; in light, in colours, in flowers, in the beauty of man, in the happiness of animals, in the human mind, in the endless spheres, as the sun shines on all, alike yet differently, and is majestic on the ocean, sparkling in a dew-drop, ruddy on the ripe fruit, silver on the stream, many-coloured in the rainbow, and pale and tremulous in the moon.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
APRIL, 1851.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
19 SATURDAY,	5 17 6 43	11 4 10 19		
20 SUNDAY,	5 16 6 44	10 11 12 5		
21 MONDAY,	5 16 6 44	10 1 12 5		
22 TUESDAY,	5 13 6 47	9 51 12 50		
23 WEDNESDAY,	5 12 6 48	1 24 1 65		
24 THURSDAY,	5 11 6 49	2 12 2 30		
25 FRIDAY,	5 10 6 51	2 43 3 13		

Moon's third qr., 23d day, 2d h., 14 m. morning.
Enjoyment.
SOME ENJOYMENTS are regarded too much in the light of luxuries that are only to be indulged in quarterly or semi-annually rather than as something that belongs to every-day life. The sums that are now squandered in one of our annual parties would, in the hands of a Parisian lady of taste and refinement, defray that expense for a whole season. Our want of economy in those things arises from the fact that we have been taught to regard everything in your room and snifter, sleep and a Sunday sermon, as something entirely useless, if not injurious, whereas the best course to pursue to make people better is to begin by making them happier.
Growlers.
SOME PEOPLE are always in an agony.—They are in love with misery. They recreate themselves by going about the world in search of horrors. If the reality be not bad enough, they dress it in the most hideous colors so as to enjoy the luxury of being shocked at it. They regard with suspicion the hopeful man, and stubbornly reject every indication that their opponents are not worthy of the perdition to which they consign them. They battle against wrong not so much because they are anxious to everthrow it, as because it arouses their wrath. Signs of a better day they scout, for a reformed world would leave them without anything to minister to their keen taste for deformity.
AVARICE. the accumulation of wealth for its own sake, brings with it its own punishment in the drying up of every fount of human affection within us, in the disruption of every tie with which the charities of life are bound, and in the conversion of the heart into a substance "harder than the nether millstone."
The happiness of our lives depends much on the active performance of the duties of the station; nor have we any right to infer, that, if they are not properly discharged, they would be better if we moved in a more exalted sphere.
lighful recreation, and thus dispelling the sourness and gloom which frequently arise from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from discontent and envy.
RECIPTS.
JERSEY WONDERS.—The following is from an English magazine:—
Take two pounds of flour, six ounces of butter, six ounces of white sugar, a little nutmeg, ground ginger, and lemon peel; beat eight eggs, and knead them all well together. Roll them about the thickness of your wrist; cut off a small slice, and roll it into an oval, about four inches long, and three inches wide, not too thin; cut two slits in it, but not through either end; there will then be three bands. Pass the left one through the aperture, to the right, and throw it into a brass or bell-metal skillet of boiling lard, or beef or mutton dripping. You may cook three or four at a time. In about two minutes turn them with a fork, and you will find them browned and swollen or risen in two or three minutes more. Remove them from the pan, to a dish, when they will dry and cool.
CREAMOR-TARTAR BREAD.—Dr. C. T. Jackson, the eminent chemist, says:—
In reply to the question, as to the use of creamor-tartar, and bi-carbonate of soda in making bread, I would say, that this chemical operation is not regarded as more than a poor substitute for the process of fermentation, and is only justifiable in cases of urgency, when there is not time to raise bread properly. It cheats us out of the grape sugar and dextrine, which gives sweetness and flavor to properly fermented bread, and substitutes a dose of Rochelle salts in their place, and that salt is mixed with dried starch and unaltered gluten. Of course such bread is very objectionable, though it is not poisonous, and for my own part I prefer to keep my food and medicine separate.
TOAST WATER.—Very few know how to make toast water right. Toast the bread carefully to a full brown, but not in the least burnt. If not enough toasted, it will taste raw; if too much it will be bitter.—Put it while hot into cold water, and it will be almost immediately ready for use. Boiling water renders it insipid.
A small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach, and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

BY THE MAIL.

THREATENED CLOSING OF THE WELLAND CANAL AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Canadian government is dealing in dangerous jokes just now. It is amusing itself with giving currency to silly threats of excluding American vessels from the use of the Welland Canal. What object is sought to be accomplished by so ridiculous a ruse? It is difficult to understand. We do not believe the threat to be at all serious. What can we gain by such a policy? Would it injure the Americans half as much as it would ourselves? We might indeed destroy the trade of Oswego, and injure the business of the Ogdensburg and Boston Railroad; but beyond this we should fail to cripple the American trade to any extent worth mentioning. That, by such a policy we could extort a reciprocity of trade from an unwilling Congress it would be a delusion to suppose. And retaliation is a game that two can play at! The American bonding system, by a clerical error, has lost much of its value to Canadians. There is some prospect of its being improved; but if retaliation be the order of the day, it will be taken away from them, and even the use of the Welland Canal against American vessels be likely to lead to the construction of the long since projected canal around the Falls, on the American side! Then what would be the certain effect on Canadian canals? We should throw away the chances of securing a share of the Western trade; and thus prevent our canals from becoming profitable. The debt contracted for their construction would thus continue a burden on the shoulders of the people, while the works themselves would bring no countervailing advantages. We repeat that we cannot divine why the government should make itself ridiculous by menacing a policy so impotent for good and so replete with certain evil.—*Toronto, (Can.) Examiner, April 2.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—On Monday last, Mr. Coates, the London pedestrian, accomplished the extraordinary feat, as announced in the Mercury of Friday.—He picked up fifty eggs, placed a yard apart, with his mouth, and, to the astonishment of some hundreds who were present, he did not break an egg, although he threw a summer set with each egg on taking it off the ground. The eggs were placed in a straight line on the gravel walk. Coates traversed the ground fifty times, and conveyed each egg singly to a basket placed near the first egg. The feat was performed in 18 1/2 minutes, being 1 1/2 minutes less than the stipulated time. Coates, who is 46 years old, is matched for £25 to leap over 100 hurdles, ten yards apart, against a noted professor of this country. *Liverpool Mercury, March 28.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—A box of oil clothing was recently shipped on board the schooner Emma, at New York, bound for Alexandria. The goods were shipped under the hold and upon the top of the cargo, not ten kegs of powder and around it were three hundred more. Upon opening the box on the arrival at Alexandria, it was found that the clothing was completely charred through, and the box much scorched from spontaneous combustion! Had the box remained in the hold a few hours longer, it is probable that a fearful explosion would have been the consequence. *Boston Journal.*

NEW BORN INFANT THROWN FROM A RAILROAD CAR.—We learn from Mr. R. K. Lotheridge, that early on Friday morning some persons employed near the Railroad a little west of Vienna, in Ontario county, found a new born infant lying in the ditch by the side of the track. The emigrant train had just passed, and it was evident the child had been in the cars and thrown out to perish. At first it appeared to be dead, but soon gave signs of life. A physician was procured and the child was humanely cared for by Mr. Case, the track Superintendent and his lady, but the injuries it received caused its death in a few hours.—*Rochester American.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 22d ult., gives a sketch of a scene in which a poor factory girl was discovered among the ruins of the cotton mill, after the explosion last week, at Stockport. She had been protected by the way in which the beams had fallen from being crushed, but had been suffocated by the smoke whilst engaged in prayer. She was on her knees, with her hands in the attitude of supplication—and so her spirit passed away.

The "Glasgow Mail" gives an account of a screw steam ship named the "Arabian," of 700 tons burden; which, from the day her keel was laid down, until the day when she was ready to sail—with her engines and every thing in proper order, was only ten weeks. She is 200 feet long, 26 in breadth, the engines 130 horse power, and the screw 11 feet in diameter.

In the appointment of Cadets to the Military Academy by the President of the United States, the name Francis S. Vinton should be Francis Laurens Vinton, who is the only son of the lamented Brevet Major John Rogers Vinton, a native of this city, who was slain at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 22d, 1847.—*Proe. Jour.*

A LESSON.—A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home, "I have a plaguy easy time of it now—a days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

The tax in England on windows yield annually at present about £1,800,000, a sum equal to one-third of the income tax, and falls on 400,000 to 500,000 of the most wealthy inhabitants.

LATELY, a strolling beggar in Cork sold his son, a lad about fourteen years old, to Pablo Fanque, to be trained in equestrian feats, for two shillings.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—There are now sixteen mines in the vicinity of Ontonagon River, and there will be many others opened this summer. The success of the companies is great; without a single exception, the veins are giving satisfactory returns for the amount expended. Stocks are rising very fast, and the people are getting excited as they were some four years ago; yet the business is done on a good foundation. No mines are now worked on credit. Everything is enormously dear. Mess pork \$18 a 20; Flour 9; Beef 16; Corn Meal 7; no Butter or dried Apples. Sugar, Rice, Fish, or Lard, cannot be bought at any price. Wages are also very high; 200 men could be employed if they were there. Laborers get from \$14 to 20 and found, per month.

SINGULAR.—Among a lot of very large oysters purchased by Mr. Guy, No. 23 Seventh street, was one, on opening which, a salt water eel, 14 inches long, and nearly 3 in diameter, was found comfortably located. He is now in apparently good health, swimming about in a tub of fresh water. The animal must have entered the shell while quite small, and the oyster probably a year or two old, according to his sustenance from the liquor of the oyster during its life, and from the salt water and minute marine animals admitted into the shell after the death of the oyster. *Phil. Inquirer.*

AUDUBON'S OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA.—We have seen several proofs of engravings made from views taken by J. W. Audubon, in his expedition to California across the Rocky Mountains. They are remarkably good, and highly characteristic, representing the savage features of nature in the wild and often desolate region through which he passed, and the Mexican towns and villages in the neighborhood of the mines. The engravings are shortly to be published, accompanied with the narrative of the author, and will make a highly interesting work.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The battle of Monmouth is still fresh in the memory of every one. General Lee, who commanded the advance of the American army, from some cause, not yet developed, had beat a retreat, and met the intrepid Washington marching to his support, with the whole line of the army.—Gen. Washington, much surprised, immediately accosted him with "what is the reason of this extraordinary retreat?"—"Sir, (said Lee) your troops will not fight British grenadiers." Washington immediately retorted: "Sir, you never tried it."

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK STATE.—There are at present published in the State of New York, (as has been ascertained through an investigation ordered by the Hon. Secretary Morgan,) four hundred and fifty-eight newspapers, of which fifty-six are daily. In New York city, there are published 126 papers, including 18 dailies; in Albany Co. 28; Erie, 24; Oswego, 12; Onondaga, 15; Monroe, 17; to be deposited in the State Library.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A writer in the New York Evening Post, professes to have discovered a solution which, if applied to paper, renders the print perfectly legible after being exposed to a great heat, and even after the paper is charred and perfectly black. A piece of paper was saturated with the solution, then laid upon a blazing fire, and after being in direct contact with the blaze for ten minutes, was removed, and every word, was as legible as it was before being burnt.

ADVERTISING.—The Charleston Patriot has given birth to the following tit-bit of philosophy: "Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fortunes which have been amassed within the space of a few years in regular business pursuits may be ascribed to the advertising power of the press. It is the means of disseminating information through the country, and attracting customers from all quarters."

STRINGENT LEGISLATION.—The authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have adopted resolutions subjecting the captain of any vessel or other person who shall be the means of introducing a vagrant or pauper into that town, to a fine of \$1000, and the corporation or owner of a vessel, steamboat or Rail Road, that shall convey said pauper into said town, to a fine of \$5000, in every case.

CURIOUS STORY ABOUT MESQUITES.—Ellis, in his narrative of Captain James' voyage, says that he carried a frozen mass of what he believed to be peat, and laid it before the fire, when presently the whole room was filled with a cloud of mosquitoes. They had clustered together and become a frozen mass, like bees when about to throw off their swarms.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Express states that "notwithstanding the treaty with England and America, in regard to the slave trade, there have been imported into this Island alone, the last four weeks, 1400 slaves from the coast of Africa, and this is done with the knowledge and connivance of the Captain General."

ACCORDING TO THE MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN Bible Society Convention, there are at this time about 1,100,000 members connected with what are denominated evangelical churches in the Southern or slaveholding States, which is about one-tenth of the entire population.

The box constrictor in the Zoological Gardens, Bristol, last week, after swallowing a couple of fowls, satisfied the cravings of his appetite by bolting his bed, consisting of a piece of druggist two yards and a half long, and a yard wide.

THE KNOCKINGS.—A drinking cellar in Boston has the following sign—"Spiritual knockings down here."

WHITEWASH EQUAL TO PAINT.—Take clean lumps of well burnt white lime—say six quarts, slack the same with hot water in a tub, covered to keep in the steam.—Pass it in a fluid state through a fine sieve, add one fourth of a pound of good sugar, three pints ground rice, made into a paste well boiled, one pound clean glue, dissolved by first soaking well then putting it into a large pot filled with water to the whole mixture. Put on the warm outside, or cold inside. One pint will cover a square yard. The second coat should not be put on under four or six days, or until the first coat is thoroughly hardened.

SOMETHING LIKE A SNOW STORM.—We make great deal of fuss when we have a fall of one or two feet of snow, but such storms are nothing to those they have in Russia. Late accounts from St. Petersburg, say, that on the 8th Oct., a terrible tempest broke out at Kilgris, where the horde of Korin generally establishes its camps, and 168 persons were killed, as also were 205,600 sheep, 1,273 horses, 495 camels, and 360 oxen. During eight days the soil was covered with snow to the depth of 5 1/2 yards.

John Collins was convicted, before the Supreme Court at Kingston, last week, of participation in the robbery of the Phoenix Bank, at Westerly. Henry C. Dorsey was convicted before the same court of perjury, on the first trial of Kanouse, when the jury disagreed. Sentence was deferred, a motion for a new trial having been made. The Court will give a decision upon that motion next week. Levi Cole indicted for participation in the same offence has forfeited his bail, \$16,000.

PROF. OLMSTED OF NEW HAVEN has discovered that one pound of rosin and three pounds of lard, when stirred together, become semi-fluid at 72 degrees Fahrenheit. The mass melts at 90 degrees, and will remain transparent and limpid at that temperature. For lard lamps, the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and its power of illumination is increased two-fifths.—It is a singular fact that although the mixture melts at 90 degrees, the rosin alone requires 300 degrees to melt it, and the lard 97 degrees.

MARCH 10, at Montrose, very suddenly, aged 104, Mrs. Symon. This remarkable woman was born in 1747, the year after the battle of Culloden, and was, therefore, forty-two years of age at the breaking out of the first French revolution, in 1789.—Though George III. reigned about sixty years, she had lived under no fewer than five sovereigns—three Georges, King William, and Queen Victoria. She was in her ordinary health up to a few minutes before she expired.

AMONG THE ENGLISH PATENTS recently granted was one to a Mr. Rodway, for an improved horse shoe, which is so constructed as to give the horse a secure foothold even upon a wooden pavement, or wet ground, while it obviates the necessity of the improvement of giving length to the bottom of the shoe in a peculiar manner.—The nails are sunk in grooves so as never to become loosened by wear.

CAPT. WHITTY, of the Br. bark Express, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, states that when four days out he discovered two females concealed in barrels, in which they had been clandestinely rolled into the vessel, and subsequently that several other persons were discovered concealed in the hold among the cargo. *Charleston Mercury.*

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—The Mayor of Limerick (Ireland,) has, we understand, invited the Mayor of New York, with others, to visit Ireland, during the time of the World's Fair, and to receive from the Corporation there the honors and hospitalities of that ancient city. *N. Y. Express.*

The straw-sewing business in Massachusetts is quite gigantic. In Medfield, in one year, \$134,000 worth of bonnets were made; in Foxboro', in the same period, 133,654, valued at \$122,000; and in Franklin, same year, \$160,000 worth.—There are 300 straw-sewers in Boston.

FAT CATTLE.—Two very fat cattle were to be seen in Market square this forenoon. They were raised by Mr. Levi Sanborn, of Hampton Falls, were six years old, and weighed 4500 lbs., being some fifteen hundred pounds more than the average weight of a yoke of oxen.—*Newburyport Union.*

The Postmaster General has decided that under the new postage law, which takes effect on the first of July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting place, and not county lines.

A DINNER-BELL has been manufactured for the Boston Jail, out of six hundred and ninety counterfeit quarter eagles that were found in possession of two young men who were convicted of making and passing such coin.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Passing through one of our markets a few evenings ago, we encountered a meat vender, shouting to the top of his lungs, "Ere's yer cheap meat for boarders."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The interest which the government is to pay to Maine on advances in the Aroostook war is supposed to be about \$70,000. The bill was passed by the late Congress.

The electric telegraph for correspondence between Vienna, Trieste, Goritz, and Venice, was opened on the 3d ult.

There are in the State of Indiana, 175,017 persons, over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write.

A SPECIMEN OF ROCK SALT, weighing two tons, is being polished at Northwich, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Great Exhibition.

SEVERE NORTH EAST GALE.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—The N. E. gale, which commenced on Monday night, raged with fearful violence during the whole of last night and this morning. The water was driven into the harbor by the strong North Easterly wind, causing the wharves to be again overflowed, cellars filled, and property destroyed to a large amount.

At the North End, the waves made a complete breach across Commercial street, striking upon the opposite curb stone with considerable violence. Even up to Dock Square the cellars were flooded; Long Wharf was completely overflowed to the depth of several feet. The goods in the Public Stores are again badly damaged by this overflow.

The damage in the cellars on Long Wharf is also very great, also upon Central and India wharves. A small schooner of about 60 tons burthen, sunk off Rowe's wharf. The crew took to their boat and landed in safety. Several vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors but received no damage.

The water was over a foot deep in Sea street, and in one cellar a girl was taken down where the water was up to her arm.

Many of the tenements on Ann street underwent a purgation which will probably do them more good than harm. The water, coming in through the common sewers, was two feet in some of these subterranean dwellings.

The track of the old Colony Road, nearly to Neponset, was torn up by the overflow of the tide, and passengers are brought into the city by omnibuses.

At Miller & Nason's wharf, at the South End, a quantity of lime in a shed was slacked by the tide, and the building set on fire. The fire was put out by Watchman Gould.

The tide made a complete breach over Charlestown and Chelsea bridges, so that passengers were unable to pass over them last night.

At East Boston, many of the cellars were flooded. The New Episcopal Church at the corner of Decatur and Paris streets, just covered, was, by the force of the gale, torn from its foundation.

In Charlestown, the wharves were all covered with water, and with considerable destruction of property. The cellars were also overflowed.

The saddest incident, however, here, was the death of a young milkman, under the following circumstances: During the morning it had been noticed, that the steeple of the new Baptist Meeting House, on Banker Hill street, was swaying to and fro. The carpenters were sent for, but they did not anticipate any danger of its falling, and consequently no care was taken in warning passengers in the street.

Suddenly, with a terrible crash, the whole of the steeple, some eighty feet in length, fell across the street, taking with it a part of the roof. It fell between two houses, breaking in the L part of one, but injuring no one. It was at first thought that no one was underneath, but on investigation, it was found that a milk cart, buried up in the ruins. The driver of this cart, Mr. Theodore Locke, of Lexington, a young man, was taken out almost immediately, alive, but died in a few minutes. His horse was also killed, and the wagon broken in pieces. The Church was not quite finished, though it had been occupied by the congregation.

P. S.—The highest tide ever known in Boston.—In consequence of the continuance of the severe North East gale all the forenoon, the noon tide was the highest ever known. It was full three feet deep for nearly the entire length of Long Wharf, and keel boats plied from the end of the wharf to the Custom House without difficulty.

A schooner was seen to go on shore on Chelsea Beach, her masts going by the board. All hands were saved.

A schooner was seen ashore on the back side of Deer Island, this morning.

Two brigs, lumber laden, at anchor off Rowe's wharf, cut away their masts, in order to ride out the storm.

A schooner with loss of foremast, at anchor off Foster's Wharf, sank about noon.

British brig Charlotte, drifted ashore of a schooner loaded with wood, and carried away the foremast.

Two lighters sunk on the flats at South Boston full of railroad sleepers, from East Boston.

The harbor is full of railroad sleepers, wood, barrels, and other articles, floated from the wharves.

Two chimneys, and a portion of the roof of a house, at the corner of Fleet and Ann streets, were blown down.

The cellars in nearly all the houses on the new streets east of Harrison Avenue were filled half way to the ceilings; and chairs, tables, refrigerators, &c., were floated about the premises.

At South Boston, many of the streets were deeply flooded. The new bridge was in some places, from one to two feet under water. Sea street was from two to three feet under water. Washington street, near Dover street, was two feet, and at Springfield street, nearly three feet under water.

The Episcopal Church at East Boston, which we stated above as having been torn from its granite foundation by the gale last night, was blown flat at about 12 o'clock to-day. This is the second time that this church has been blown down.

The tide did not begin to recede until past twelve o'clock, and then very slowly. It is impossible to give an idea of the damage done, at this time.

Thousands of spectators from all quarters of the city lined the wharves to witness a sight never seen before in Boston.

At two o'clock the gale blew with unabated force, but the tide was fast receding. From East Cambridge, Malden, Chelsea and other adjoining towns, we hear of chimneys blown down, trees uprooted, property floated off, narrow escapes of pedestrians, &c., but no accidents that need particular notice at this moment.

Bos. Trav. of Wednesday eve.

DESTRUCTION OF MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT HOUSE.—Loss of the two Keepers.—At about ten o'clock this morning Mr. Joshua Bennett, the Keeper of Minot Ledge Light House, arrived in this city from Cohasset Beach. He had with him an India rubber buoy and a window frame, which had floated ashore undoubtedly from the Light House. The deck of the light house, in which the keepers lived, has also floated ashore, rendering it almost certain that the entire structure has gone. The top part, in which the keepers lived, has almost certainly gone, if not the whole building.

The lamp of the light house was not lighted last night, and when Mr. Bennett left the shore this morning, it was too thick to ascertain by the eye the truth of the melancholy forebodings, caused by the fragments which floated to the shore.

No tidings of the fate of the occupants of the light have yet been ascertained, but there cannot be much doubt that they have been drowned.

The following notice from the Collector, we take from the Merchants Reading Room books:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 17, 1851.

Minot's Light House, I am grieved to inform you, was carried away in the storm last night, and I presume the two assistants.

P. GREENE, JR., Collector.

P. S. Since writing the above we have conversed with Mr. Bennett, the keeper. He states that he came up to this city on business with the Collector, on Monday, and on his return to Cohasset on Tuesday afternoon, it was impossible for him to get back to the Light on account of the heavy sea. The lamp of the light was seen burning on Tuesday night. The structure itself was seen erect at nearly 4 P. M. yesterday. Last night, as we have stated above, the Light was not seen burning, and hence the fear became general that some sea of unusual force and violence had swept it away.

Mr. Bennett, anxious for the fate of those who had been left in charge, was at the shore at five o'clock this morning. It was strewn with indubitable evidence of the fatal catastrophe—fragments of the lantern, of the bedding of the occupants, and the personal clothing of Mr. Bennett were found, in addition to the window from the deck above stated.

The names of the Assistant Keepers were Joseph Wilson, an Englishman, aged 20, and Joseph Antone, a Portuguese, aged 25. The India rubber life buoy which Mr. Bennett brought to the city, has the appearance of having been placed about the body of one of the keepers, and afterwards torn from him by the force of the waves.

Mr. Bennett had nearly \$100 in money in the light house, in addition to his clothing. He remained yesterday at the White House, at the Glades, but was washed out by the tide.

A light ship will be sent out to the spot as quickly as practicable, and Mr. Bennett will take command.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE.—The British bark Active, arrived here, reports having passed within a mile of Minot's House was gone.—*Bos. Trav. Thursday.*

RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas J. Stead, Whig, was on Friday chosen to fill a vacancy in the Providence delegation to the Rhode Island House, by 350 majority.—The Rhode Island House now stands 37 Whigs, 35 Democrats, including Wardwell (Free Soil) with the Democrats. The Senate stands 14 Whigs, 17 Democrats, including the Lieutenant Governor and 1 Free Soiler, Mr. Wilcox of Westerly.—One seat in the House, held by a Democrat, will be contested, and the Providence Journal thinks successfully. It is impossible to say how the Grand Committee will stand upon a party question.

A PRESENT TO JENNY LIND has just been procured by the N. Y. Firemen, in return for her liberal donation of \$3,000 to their Widows' and Orphans' Fund. It was made up from private subscriptions, and is to be presented to her on her return to New York. It is said to be the largest gold box ever made in America, being 7 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 deep, and is inscribed "The Firemen of New York to Jenny Lind, Sept. 13th, 1850."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The British Banner pays a high compliment to the newspapers of America, when it attributes to them the enlightenment of the people. The Banner says:—"It is agreed on all hands that the United States is the most enlightened portion of the globe; and no marvel, for public papers are cheap beyond cheapness, and every house has its one or more weekly, and a large portion of them, daily papers."

On the Great Western Railway, England, is an Inn called, like hundreds of others, "The Queen's Arms." From this Inn a new coach has lately been started, named "The Prince Albert." The worthy landlord put up bills, informing Her Majesty's subjects that "The Prince Albert started from the Queen's Arms punctually every morning at 7 o'clock."

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy of the United States at present consists of seventy-five vessels, carrying two thousand and eleven guns. These comprise twelve ships of the line, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war; four brigs, five steam frigates, and ten steamships, of which three are first class.

THE BULL imported in the ship Marmon at New York from Liverpool a short time since, we understand was for John R. Gardner, Esq., of this town, and is from the best blood in England. He is of the short horned Durham breed, and was imported for the express purpose of improving the stock in this region.—*Bristol Phenix.*

THE TOWN of Gloucester erected seven school houses the past year, and expended for this purpose and the support of existing schools \$32,000. A superintendent of the public schools has been chosen. The valuation of the town is less than \$2,000,000.

A FEW WEEKS SINCE, we offered some general remarks on the importance of studying certain fixed laws of harmony and repose, as the only means of producing an agreeable effect, whenever two or more colors are to be used in painting.—That article having found more favor with our readers than we had reason to expect, we are induced to take up the subject again and enter more fully into its merits. It is impossible, in the limited space allowed in these columns, to go into detail or give more than a few hints. We must, therefore, content ourselves by offering such rules as will at once be found available. If they but serve to remove some of the harshness too often produced through ignorance of tone and effect, they are not penned in vain.

The opinion prevails, that colors should be arranged according to fancy; an erroneous notion that leads to the most absurd and extravagant contrasts, which cannot fail to jar the nerves of those with more feeling, but possessed of no more knowledge. Colors have their harmonies, as well as sounds, and all compositions, in color or in music, depend on the arrangement of parts, to produce, on the eye or ear, an agreeable effect. If the various tints are used with judgment, they will melt into each other with all the beauty of a landscape.

There are but three simple or homogeneous colors—yellow, red and blue—and their numerical proportions are established as follows:—yellow, three, red, five, and blue, eight. The prismatic colors are seven; but the violet, indigo and orange are combinations of the simple and, therefore, should be classed as secondaries.

In using colors for decorations, all three of the primaries must be represented in one or more combinations, if harmony is desired. For Buffon has proved that "if we look steadily for a considerable time upon a spot of any given color, placed on a white or black ground, it will appear surrounded by a border of another color."—And this color will uniformly be found to be that which makes up the triad; for if the spot be red, the border will be green, which is composed of blue and yellow; if blue, the border will be orange, composed of yellow and red; and if yellow, the border will be purple, making in all cases a triunity of the three primary colors.

As in music there are three fundamental sounds that produce the cord, so in color there are three fundamentals. This theory can be carried out, but must here be passed over. The combination of either two of the primaries produces the secondaries &c. as before noticed, each, as it is added, neutralizes the other, until after repeated changes we have grey, the most neutral of all.

Colors are here spoken of as simple or compound, but they can be extended through tint, hue and shade to infinity. The most delicate of which, as well as the strongest, can be used with truth to the foregoing, so long as such tints have proper relation to one another, and a selection is made of a proper media; as upon this will depend the harmonizing of the different shades.

Many have a liking for strong colors, others for the most simple; some would have them gay, others, grave; but cool tones and neutralized color, (which are most agreeable,) should prevail in our dwellings, and the use of vivid colors should always be restricted, or in other words, deep tones should predominate, and only a few bright tints introduced to lighten the effect.

A great difficulty arises in decorating, from the incongruous mixture of colors in carpets, furniture, curtains &c., and the certainty of finding some startling color that will kill everything brought within its influence, with the total absence of any media by which to unite and harmonize so gay an assemblage.

We cannot do better here than offer some general rules for the selection of colors, with their opposites, medials, and adaptations for various situations.

In a room where white, delicate lilac—or any light shade—is to be used, the furniture and everything in the room, should also be light.—They should not be all of the same color, for variety is wanted, and cheerful light tints should be seen in the carpet and hangings, with satin, or other delicate woods, in the furniture. A room painted white should face the South; if it is lighted from the North, it should have an approach towards cream color. It is well adapted to summer rooms and has a clear, fresh appearance in chambers.

When yellow is used, its contrasting color, purple, should find a place, as also its medials, citron and russet. This is a powerful color and, unless greatly subdued, is very disagreeable to the eye. It is difficult to light, from the fact that all artificial lights are yellow, and diffuse their color on all objects within their influence. Its greatest value is to lighten and relieve. A delicate tint has a most agreeable effect in a chamber, especially if lilac hangings are also used.

Orange requires great judgment in its use.—Its contrasting color is blue, running into green as the yellow partakes of the red. Its medial colors are russet, citron and brown, which ought to predominate.

Red is the most positive of colors. Its contrasting color is green and its media is russet, which, from being a combination of purple and orange, is one of the warmest neutrals. Maroon is also a good media, especially where a cooler tone is desired. From an indiscriminate use of red, it is ever staring one in the face, yet if judiciously managed the most agreeable effects can be produced with it, even when used in large masses. Gold color gives a great charm to red, as silver imparts a richness to blue.

Crimson is of great value as a leading color, especially when relieved by a green that approaches a citron hue. From crimson proceeds all the rich shades of pink and rose.

Purple is a useful color, and next to green, is most pleasing to the eye. Purple, and its contrasting color, orange, are difficult to light, and therefore should not be used except to heighten an effect, or where a cool tone is desired.

Blue is the only absolute cool color; its mediating colors are green and purple, and its medial is olive, though grey should be used when it is brought in contact with green. Blue is exceedingly pleasing in decorations of all kinds.—But pale blue ought never to be introduced into warm arrangements, for warmth is allied to light. The value of this color can scarcely be overrated, but it may be, like its fellows, placed in bad company.

Olive is of great value in all arrangements of

Laws of Rhode Island.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PRO-
VIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1851.
AN ACT in relation to the Butler Hospital for the Insane.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. Insane persons in this State may be removed to and placed in the Butler Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardians; and, if paupers, by the proper authorities of the towns or cities to which they are chargeable. But the superintendent of said hospital shall not receive any person into his custody, under the provisions of this section, without a certificate from some physician that such person is insane.

Sec. 2. Insane persons may be placed in said hospital by order of any Judge of the Supreme Court, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on a statement in writing by any respectable person that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of such Judge to appoint immediately a commission, which shall inquire into and report to said Judge upon the facts in the case, expressing an opinion either for or against the contemplated confinement. If the former the Judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the desired object; if the latter, he shall dismiss the application. The commission herein provided for shall be composed of three persons. In their inquiries they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel who shall have reasonable notice of the proceedings. And the said Judge is authorized to have the party complained of placed in suitable custody while the inquiry is pending, and also to order his arrest, if he fail to appear before the commission.

Sec. 3. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to a Judge of the Supreme Court, that a certain person is confined in said hospital, is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the said Judge shall appoint a commission of the number of persons prescribed in the preceding section, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case; shall hold conversation with the confined person; and from such evidence, conversation and interview with him, endeavor to discover the true state and condition of his mind; and shall report the proceedings to the said Judge by whom they are appointed. And if, in their opinion, the party named in the complaint is not insane, the said Judge shall issue an order for his discharge. But nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or considered as impairing, or in any manner abridging the rights of any person in said hospital as secured to him by the constitution, by the writ of habeas corpus, or by any existing law of this State.

Sec. 4. This act shall not in any manner impair or interfere with the existing law of the State relative to committing by justices of the peace to said hospital any persons adjudged, as lunatics or furiously mad, to be unsuitable to be at large, or discharging such persons as provided for by law.

Sec. 5. Any person committed to the charge of the Superintendent of said Butler Hospital, in either of the modes prescribed in the first and second sections of this act, may be legally received and legally detained by him, his keepers and servants, in said hospital, until discharged in one of the modes provided for in this act; and neither the said superintendent, his servants, or keepers, nor the trustees or agents of the corporation, shall be liable for so receiving or detaining any patient so committed to, or detained in said hospital.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-
SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the *Editor of the Burlington Sentinel*, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumptions. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humbug is so plentiful that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An eminent physician writes us,—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Nov. 1, 1850.—New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BALM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. J. CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped "The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm."

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD and R. J. TAYLOR.

Nov. 30, 1850.—6m.

TO LET

And immediate possession given.
THE chambers of the house No. 28 situated on Prospect hill street.
LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.
For information apply to
Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

COAL! COAL!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also for Blacksmith's use. For sale by
C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of
JOSEPH SIMMONS,
of said Newport, and has given bond as the law directs, and he hereby notifies the creditors of said Joseph to exhibit their claims within six months, from the date hereof and those persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to
LEWIS L. SIMMONS.
March 29, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY.

B. H. TISDALE & SON have just received a new and rich assortment of Jewellery, Watches, and Fancy Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The prices are low, and among the goods are many new and curious items. A. & Co.
128 Thames st.

THE CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
No. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S

Eight Large Show Rooms,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

—List of Prices—
English Three Ply Carpets 5 and 12.
Imperial do do do 10 and 11.
Brussels Carpets 10 to 12.
Tapestry do 9 and 12.
Venetian Stair do 2 3 and 4.
Table and Piano Covers, cheap.
English Druggets from 3-6 to 6s.
Door Mats 2 to 4.
Common Carpets 2 to 4.
HIRAM ANDERSON.
Feb. 15.—6m.] No. 99 Bowery, New York.

RUBBER GOODS.

Union India Rubber Company
19 Nassau Street, New York.

MANUFACTURE and have for sale on favorable terms the largest stock of

GOODYEAR'S PATENT METALLIC RUBBER GOODS, in America. Warranted to stand all climates—consisting of

Coats, Cloaks, Ponchos, Leggings, Pants, Caps, Sou' Westers, Blankets, Piano and Table covers, Crumbs, Carriage, and Horse Cloth, Sailors' and Travelling Bags, Gold Diggers' Exploring & Military Goods, Diving Dresses, Breast pumps, Syringes and articles for Druggists and Surgeons, Engine and Factory Hose, Gas Tubing, Horse Penders, Knapp's Patent Premium Cow-Milker, Machine Belting, Dolls, Toys, Life Preservers, Cushions, Pillows, Beds, Whips, Bridles, Wagon and Boat Floats, Boats, Knapsacks, Canteens, Water tanks, Pails, Fire Buckets, &c. Articles for the trade made to Order.
January 18, 1851.—17w.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MOULTON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN FALCONER & CO.
61 Cedar, and 22 Pine streets, New York.

INVITE Merchants visiting New York City, to their immense stock of FANCY and DOMESTIC FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS. Their stock is entirely new, and in addition still receive by every Steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of dress goods to be found in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.

CASH BUYERS and MERCHANTS GENERALLY, will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country; and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON,
JAMES W. BARKER,
ZENAS NEWELL.
New York, March 20, 1851.—6m.

EAGLE NURSERY,
Cranston, R. I.

SILAS MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

Has on hand every variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, Flowering Shrubs, &c. Among them are—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Quince and Plum trees, and the finest Fir and Evergreen trees to be found in the State. Also, Forest and Ornamental Trees of extra size and quality, Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus Roots, Strawberry vines, Roses of all kinds, with a variety of Plants, Shrubs, &c., usually found in a well assorted Nursery. Orders left with Charles N. Tilley, corner of Mill and Division streets, or at B. J. Tilley's Newspaper Depot, Thames street, Newport, will receive immediate attention, and trees packed with great care for transportation.
March 15—Sw.

NEW CARPETING.

WE have received the past week thirty eight different styles of Carpeting, which we are now prepared to sell at prices as low as can be bought in any city or town. We wish to call particular attention to our collection of Thompsonville 8 plys, Thompsonville Supers, and Lowell 5 plys. Also to a few pieces of Small Figured, Brussels and Brussels Tapestry.
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Executor on the last will and testament of the late
—SOLOMAN CARPENTER,
dec., requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to
JEREMIAH HAZARD, Executor.
Jamestown, April 5, 1851.

Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!

GREEN & Black Teas, superior flavor and warranted genuine. A fine assortment of the above may be found at Young's, and at prices as low as can be bought in Newport; those that want a first-rate article at a low price, will do well to give us a call. A good article of Gunpowder Tea, at the low price of 50 cents.
H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.
March 15.—[s]

FIELD SEEDS.

CLOVER, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Ray Grass, White Clover, Oak Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, choice kinds; early and late Peas, Beans, &c., by the package, for sale by
L. S. HOYT, 55 Water st.,
March 15.—[s] NEW YORK.

Cheap Mouseline De Laines.

30 pgs of plain Red, Green, Drab, Blue, Pink, Olive, Brown and Black Mouseline de Laine, of a very good quality and very cheap, at 12 1/2 cts per yard. Just received by
A. P. 5, 1851. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

JAMES H. HAMMETT has received his Spring supply of Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Plain and Figured DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices, at 85 Thames Street.
March 22, 1851.

SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK silks of different widths and qualities just received and offered at low prices by
LANGLEY & NORMAN.
April 5. 125 Thames st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE soundness of this Company and the extent of its business may be inferred from the following statistics, sworn to by the Directors, on the twentieth day of January, 1851, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to the Revised Statutes.

Whole amount of Premiums received,	\$1,821,673 43
Amount of interest,	134,101 86
Received in cash	\$1,234,329 89
Due on Policies in course of transmission,	11,655 26
Investments,	\$1,953,776 29
Bonds and Mortgages,	\$370,951 48
of the City of Newark, N. J.,	1,900 00
of " Brooklyn, N. J.,	50,000 00
Real Estate,	16,968 11
Loans on Scrip,	6,609 88
Cash on hand,	41,295 32
Premium Notes,	693,061 61
Due from Agents and on premiums,	11,655 26

Amount now held by the Company for the payment of losses which may occur, and Dividends, \$1,192,441 66
Greatest amount insured in one risk, \$10,000
From the above statement it will be seen that the Company have an ample fund to meet all contingencies. The Premium Notes, which are received in some cases, while they may prove a convenience to the insured, are always so secured and so limited in amount as to be perfectly safe to the Company. And it may safely be said that, for the object which the Company has in view, the Mutual Benefits of the Insured, its fund could not possibly be invested to better advantage.

The Annual Receipts of the Company, for premiums and interest, are more than
HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!
while its losses and expenses do not exceed \$200,000.

This Company has had all its business submitted to the most rigid mathematical calculation, and in the declaration of dividends and the reservation of funds to meet future contingencies, it obeys all the requisitions of the most thorough science on the subject.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT AGENCY.
Market Square, North Side.

Where applications for Insurance may be made; and where abundant testimonial of the soundness and utility of the Institution will be exhibited, and all further required information in the premises cheerfully given.
Medical Examiner,—CHARLES C. COTTON.
M. D., No. 164 Thames street.
March 8.—6m. M. HALL, Agent.

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT AND ITS VICINITY.

ATTEND to your interest and learn from this short notice that we have in store, and are constantly having manufactured expressly for our trade, in the best style,
OVER COATS & SACKS, DRESS & FROCK COATS,
made from Beaver Cloth, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and a variety of other goods.

Pantaloon & Vests

made from the most desirable goods to be found in the market, for Fall and Winter wear.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

a great variety, and prices much lower than ever before offered by us.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, Bosoms Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves &c. &c.

Under Shirts & Drawes,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY, All of which will be sold at prices that CANNOT BE BEAT. If all we ask of you is to give us an opportunity to show the goods, and name the prices.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.
J. M. HAMMETT. S. HAMMETT,
(October 12.)

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock
\$150,000,
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubal Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
American Insurance Co's.
Office, June 9, 1847.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as Chopping traws & bowls, Cistern, Hoghead, Barrel and Keg Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Common Pails, Varished Pails, Cast Pails, Common Mortars, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Tubs, all sizes, Measures, &c. All of which, will be sold at wholesale for Cash, as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.
WM. H. BLISS,
March 8, 1851. 117 Thames Street.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS.

Have received an assortment of SUMMER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their summer CLOTHING.

Garments of every description made to order on the most liberal terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
C. E. HAMMETT, Jr's.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

PARENTS.
READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their miniatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.
If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."
There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"
Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist of our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from
J. A. WILLIAMS,
Daguerreotype Artist.
Oct. 26, 1850.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 28, 1851.

PETER P. REMINGTON administrator on the estate of
JOHN H. BARBER,

late of Newport Printer dec'd., presents his second administration account on said estate for allowance, and for an order to be made thereon for said administrator to pay and distribute the balance of said account, to the creditors of said estate, whose claims have been allowed by the commission thereon, and makes application to the subscriber that said account may be taken into consideration for allowance, and for an order of distribution as aforesaid, at a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerks Office in Newport on Monday the 21st day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., which account contains credits for proceeds of real estate of said John H. Barber, and proceeds of real estate sold by virtue of a mortgage to said Barber and of said administrator. Notice is hereby given that said account will be taken into consideration at said time and place by said Court, for allowance and for an order of distribution, as aforesaid, and notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.
March 29, 1851.

Soap & Candle Factory.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late SILAS WARD, dec'd., in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at as reasonable prices.
WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRATTON, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving Newport at 8 1/2 o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6 o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m. The BAY STATE, Captain Browns, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 1/2 o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m. For further particulars enquire of
March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE & BOSTON.

THE STEAMER
PERRY.

Capt. GEORGE W. WOOLSEY, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence, on Monday, March 10th, and will run daily. (Sundays excepted) leaving Newport at 8 1/2 o'clock A. M., and Providence at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.

On and after Tuesday, April 1st, the Perry will connect at Providence, with the 11 o'clock train to and from Boston.

NEWPORT to Providence, 75.
Boston, \$1.50.
N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.
March 8, 1851.

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use CHARLES DEVENS, On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.
May 23th.

PROVIDENCE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
—ASSESSMENT.—

AN ASSESSMENT of one and a half per cent on the premium Notes due to this Company having been ordered by the Directors, the subscriber, agent for the Town of Newport and its vicinity, has arranged to receive the same at the counting room of F. Lawton & Brothers, until the 30th day of March, after which 10 per cent will be added, to all sums not paid before the 30th June, and 20 per cent on all sums less than one dollar—a compensation to a collector if one is required to call on delinquents.

E. W. LAWTON, Agent.
N. B. In consequence of the present scarcity of change it will be indispensable that the odd sums be furnished by the payers.
Newport, March 8, 1851.

Horse vs Steam.

THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SHAW'S & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

New Paper Hangings.

A LARGE VARIETY of new and cheap Paper Hangings received during the week, for sale by
C. E. HAMMETT, Jr's.

Spring & Election Goods.

BROWN & MUMFORD,
No. 126, Thames Street,

ARE RECEIVING A VERY
CHOICE SELECTION
of the latest styles and shades of
BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASHMERES, DOE-SKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, &c., which they offer at very low prices. Also, **Ready Made Clothing,** AND FURNISHING GOODS, and other articles usually found at such an establishment.
N. B. GARMENTS cut and made in the latest styles, or to suit the customer, with care, neatness and despatch.
Newport, March 8, 1851.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HENRY H. YOUNG,
Corner of Thames-street, & Washington square,

HAS now on hand a choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Buckwheat, &c. &c.—Also, Potatoes, Apples, Bread, Crackers, Coffee, Soap, and all articles usually kept in a Grocery Store,—which he will sell as cheap as can be bought at any other place. Everything in the Grocery Line which a family may be in need of, can be obtained at the most reasonable rate. Recollect the place.
November 23, 1850.

AGENCY—

OF Dr. S. S. FITCH'S celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.
Dr. S. S. FITCH'S Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhaling Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c.
Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at
R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

NO. 168 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.
WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

New House Papers.

THIS DAY
3000 ROLLS
OF NEW—ELEGANT—AND LOW-PRICED
PAPER HANGINGS
will be for sale at
JAMES HAMMOND'S.
March 8, 1851.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 12 1850.

House to Lot.

And possession given the 1st day of May next.

THE estate on High street, long used as a Boarding House, and known as the Narragansett House. It will accommodate about sixty Boarders, and is in the most airy and central situation, and in good order. For further particulars and terms apply at the Traders Bank, to
BENJ. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Newport, March 8, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, (BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 195 Thames-st.

September 14, 1850. WM. BROWNELL.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,

DRAPER & TAILOR,
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